LIBERAL LAWS FOR CUBA.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED SINCE THE CLOSE OF THE TEN YEARS' WAR.

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT TO ISSUE A COMPI-LATION OF COLONIAL LAWS, SHOWING HOW

REFORMS HAVE BEEN EXTENDED

TO THE ISLAND-AWAITING THE QUEEN'S SPEECH

Washington, May 3.-Since the passage by both houses of Congress on April 6 last of the Senate concurrent resolutions declaring that a state of war existed in Cuba, and that, in the opinion of Congress, the President should recognize the belligerency of the Cubans and tender his good offices to Spain to bring about a recognition of the independence of the Cuban Republic, no overt action has been taken by the United States, so far as is admitted, unless the appointment of so prominent a personage as ex-Governor Fitzhugh Lee as Consul-General to Havana can be so regarded. There is a widely prevailing impression that General Lee will go to his post of duty in the double capacity of Consul-General and Special Commissioner empowered to report directly to the President as to the exact condition of affairs in Cuba. This impression has been deepened by the protracted conferences which General Lee held with Secretary Olney and Mr. Cleveland yesterday.

Meanwhile considerable interest is felt as to the probable course of the Spanish authorities. The Queen of Spain's speech, to be delivered at the opening of the Spanish Cortes at Madrid on Monday, May 11, is expected to outline definitely the Cuban policy of the Government. It is awaited with considerable interest here, especially as informal assurances are believed to been given to the Administration that to Cuba is to be tendered almost as great a degree of autonomy in purely domestic affairs as the Dominion of Canada now enjoys in its relations with Great Britain.

The reform measures for the civil government of Cuba promulgated by the royal decree of March 15, 1895, which were not promptly put into operation because, as it is asserted, the present revolution prevented the necessary local elections eld to provide the officials named in the decree, are expected to be enforced without much further delay, now that elections for the Cortes have ostensibly been held throughout Cuba. Supplementary to these laws, liberal legislation by the new Cortes is also expected by those well informed as to the Spanish programme At the same time the statutory progress of

Cuba toward liberal government since the close of the Ten Years' War is to be shown by an official compilation of the colonial laws, which s now in course of publication. This compilation discloses the fact that in the treaty of El Zanjon, which terminated that war in 1878, the insurgents stipulated only for the freedom of law of February 13, 1880, put an end to slavery in the island, declaring all, without distinction, to free, minors, however, to remain under "patronage" until 1888, when even that feature was to be abolished. Two years before that time expired the negroes were set at liberty by the decree of October 7, 1886, and the last vestige of slavery was obliterated.

Spanish constitution of 1876 was promulgated in the island on April 7, 1881. All public liberties and the rights of citizenship then enjoyed in Spain were thereby granted to Cuba, involving the radical change in its political autonomy that laws were thenceforth enacted for it by the representatives of the nation, whereas the Island had previously been governed by direct orders from the Crown. Since that time Cuba has been represented in the National Cortes by its Senators and Repre-

sentatives.

Provision for the enforcement in Cuba of the Penal Code of the peninsula was made by royal decree of May 23, 1879; of the Civil Code by decree of July 31, 1889; of the law concerning civil prosecution, by decree of September 25, 1885, and by decree of October 19, 1885, the law of criminal prosecution was amended so as to require prosecutions to be conducted orally and in public, instead of by written examinations in private—an important measure of reform which had only just been established in Spain herself.

Spain herself.

The Spanish Code of Commerce was extended to Cuba on January 28, 1886, and, in addition to numerous laws of minor importance extended to the island, the Special Banking law was made operative on August 16, 1878, and that of landed property on May 16, 1878, and that of landed property of landed

property on May 16, 1879, and as amended on July 14, 1893.

Most important, probably, has been the development of the principal political laws following upon increased liberty guaranteed by the Constitution of 1876. The law of June 15, 1880, regulating the right of meeting as proclaimed in Article 13 of the constitution, was made to embrace the island of Cuba by the royal decree of November 1, 1881. This authorized peaceful meetings to be held exactly as in Spain, and provided that twenty-four hours' notice be given to the Governor of the province concerning the place, purpose and time of meeting. This provision differs little from the laws and regulations prevailing in the United States, where licenses or permits have to be taken out from municipal authorities for many public gatherings.

he Spanish law of June 30, 1887, concerning The Spanish law of June 30, 1887, concerning literty to form partnerships, was made applicable to Cuba by decree of June 12, 1888, and that of June 7, 1879, for the freedom of the press, was extended to: the Island on April 7, 1851. When that law was amended on more liberal lines in Spain, June 26, 1883, its additional liberties were given to Cuba on November 11, 1886. This statute maintained that the provisions of the common law were sufficient to punish offences of the press, and gave the ordinary courts full jurisdiction. The law of civil marriages, providing for the religious toleration guaranteed by the Eleventh Article of the Constitution, was proclaimed on November 13, 1886. The provincial and municipal organizations of the colonies were made to conform with those of the Peninsula June 21, 1878.

the Eleventh Article of the Constitution, was proclaimed on November 13, 1886. The provincial and municipal organizations of the colonies were made to conform with those of the Peninsula June 21, 1878.

Reforms in the right of suffrage have been difficult of accomplishment wherever the negro race is in the majority, but the law concerning voters in elections for Cuban representatives in the Cortes, promulgated on December 27, 1892, provides that every citizen twenty-five years old who pays the sum of 35 to the State shall have the right to vote, and this right is enjoyed by negroes as well as white persons in Cuba. In this law are likewise provisions which secure the representation of the minority. The laws relative to education are also important. As long ago as 1880, autonomy was granted to the University of Havana, and such ample provisions were given to it that only one university in the peninsula (that of Madrid) enjoys privileges equally great. High schools throughout the island were organized in 1883, and finally, in 1887, freedom of education was proclaimed to the same extent and manner as in Spain.

The Cuban budget, it is shown, has been reduced from \$46,500,000 for the fiscal year 1878-79, the closing of the last war, to a little more than \$23,000,000 for 1893.

The system of taxation in Cuba and Spain, it is asserted, could not be made exactly alike, because direct taxes are repugnant to Cubans, especially the tax on land, which is the basis of the Spanish budget. The direct tax on rural property in Cuba is 2 per cent, while in Spain it ranges from 17 to 20 per cent. As revenue had to be raised in Cuba the income was sought from customs duties, but notwithstanding this in years when the greatest financial distress prevailed, the Spanish Government did not hesitate to sacrifice that income in order to meet the special need of Cuba's principal agricultural product when the reciprocity treaty with the United States was put into effect. Many Spanish industries had to be sacrificed in order that Cuban su

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PEACEMAKING NOT EASY.

INTERESTING DISPATCH FROM CALEB CUSHING TO HAMILTON FISH.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER TO SPAIN POINTED OUT TO THE SECRETARY WHY HIS EFFORTS AT MEDIATION WERE UNSUCCESSFUL-

SPAIN ITSELF AS BADLY OFF AS CUBA. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, May 3 .- One of Caleb Cushing's dispatches to the State Department, written in the latter days of his service as United States Minister to Madrid, may be of interest at this been carrying on an important correspondence relating to Cuban affairs, the duty of Spain to institute reforms, and the great interest of this country in having peace restcred to the island. Mr. Cushing's dispatch was written on

Fish had spoken despondently of the situation. Mr. Cushing said: Will you permit me to make some observations of a consolatory tendency in reference to the nonsuccess of your earnest efforts to ameliorate the condition of things in Cuba:

June 11, 1876. A short time before this Mr.

1. You encounter, in the first place, the indisposition of either party to the contest in Cuba to listen to the counsels of wisdom and friendship. It is the very predicament described by a late writer in the following words:

"There are conjunctures in history in which reasoning and the attempt at persuasion fail. Where soning and the attempt at persuasion tail. Where opposition is irreconcilable, where each party is striving heart and soul for an object which the other looks upon as ruin and ignominy to himself, there can be no arbitrament but force. The ruler must show his power to rule; the subject must show his power to win independence."

Is not this true? Is there any example in history in which rebellions have yielded to reason—when either the sovereign or the rebellious subjects could be persuaded to cease from strife, until after the one or the other party had been vancuished?

quished?

We in the United States have possessed parliamentary institutions for more than three centuries—not one only, as might be interred from the rejoicings of the late Fourth of July. We think we are—we are—imbued with all the instincts of order, peace, and good government. Now, would we of the North have listened to any suggestion from abroad to desist from the effort to put down secession by force of arms? Would our insurgent fellow citizens in the South have been persuaded to lay down their arms by any promises, assurances, or even concrete acts on the part of the Government of the Union?

Again going back to our own insurrection against

even concrete acts on the part of the Government of the Union?

Again soing back to our own insurrection against Great Britain, would any proposition of hers, or even enacted measures for better administration of the colonies have influenced us to make peace? Or could Great Britain yield to us until defeated in all quarters and completely disheartened by the combined forces of the United States, France, Spain, and the Netherlands?

With enlightened zeal you have labored thanklessly for the peace and welfare of Cuba and of Spain herself, and if you have not been able to effect all the good you desire, it is only because you have had to encounter impediments of moral impossibility in the nature of things.

2. In the second place, my residence in Spain has enabled me to appreciate the true cause and character of maladministration in Cuba. It is that the Governors are incapable of conducting and the governed equally incapable of receiving good government. They are all Spaniards alike, as General Prim so often said, whether you call them Peninsulars or Cubans. And (to say nothing of the colored population) its not the best of the Spaniards, Creole or Peninsular, which constitute the population of Cuba.

Now has there been maladministration in Cuba?

or Cubans. And to say nothing of the colored population) it is not the best of the Spaniards, Creole or Peninsular, which constitute the population of Cuba.

Now has there been maladministration in Cuba? So there has been in Spain herself. Have there been rebellions in Cuba, guerilla warfare, burning, sacking of towns, military executions, deportations, embargo of private property, banishments, suspension of suffrage, arbitrary domination of Captains-General? So all these things have been cocurring in Spain. She has had naught else for more than sixty vears but alternations betwitx anarchy and despotism. The few periods of comparative, but transient, tranquillity she has enjoyed during the reign of Queen Isabel were due to the mere usurpation of two great generals, Narvaez and Odonnell, to whose administrations of the sword men look back now as to the halcyon days of Spain. Since the dethronement of Queen Isabel—that is, during the very period of the civil war in Cuba—there has not only been civil war in Spain, but, simultaneous therewith, a rapid succession of provisional and experimental Governments, each destitute of inherent stability, and every one of which subsisted only by means of irresponsible dictatorships, except that of King Amadeo alone, who fell simply, as men say, because he was the only man in Spain scrupilously faithful to his oath and obstinately adhesive to the constitution of the country. And yet, constitutionally honest as he was, his ministers betrayed him, and assassins (not yet punished) first on him on a bright moomit evening in one of the most frequented and brilliantly lighted streets of Madrid.

Possibly if Prim had not been assassinated in the street by men, they also not yet punished) first on him on a bright moomit evening in one of the most frequented and brilliantly lighted streets of mainery, the Cantonal Insurrection, but that is doubtful, since the misfortunes of Spain and of Cuba are conditions of the National character, as manifested alike in Spain and in all Spanish-Americ

DYGERT TO SUE SPAIN.

Woodstock, Ill., May 3.-Walter Dygert, the young man from this county who was recently released from a Cuban prison, has not arrived here as yet. from a Cuban prison, has not arrived here as yet. His father received a letter from him yesterday from Tampa saying he was well and would start for home in a few days. He says he believes he has excellent grounds for a damage suit against Spain and that he is collecting evidence for use in the suit. He will take no active steps, he adds, until he consults with Representative Hopkins and others instrumental in securing his release.

HE WHITTLED OFF THE GLOBE.

ING AN ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Washington correspondence of The Chicago Herald.

Among the oddest and one of the most interesting characters that the LiVth Congress has drawn to Washington is "Parson" Hopkins, of Robinson's Creek, county of Pike, who claims that he was lawfully elected in the Xth Kentucky District and fraudulently deprived of his seat by Representative Joseph M. Kendall. The parson is a clersyman of the Hardshell Baptist persuasion, and, down in the mountains where he lives, is said to be a power in politics as well as in the pulpit. He is a comleat looking person in his homespun clothes and "wood hat," and he wears a bunch of untamed whiskers on the end of his chin of a brilliant carmine color, trimmed similar to those that are worn by Uncle Sam in the pictures and Actor Crane in the play of "The Senator."

But if he lacks polish Parson Hopkins is well supplied with native ability and wholesome common sense, and his shrewd comments upon public affairs and Congressional legislation have given him such a reputation that some representatives are willing to vote him a seat in order that the House and the country may have the benefit of his eloquence, which is not handicapped by education or culture. The parson is new to politics, but is the most popular man in his part of the State, and when he was induced to run for Congress he whooped things up to such an extent that the usual Democratic majority of several thousand in the Xth Kentucky District was overturned, and Mr. Kendall, his opponent, was counted in by a narrow markin of 253 votes, which it is claimed were fraudulent. In his contest the parson alleges that his opponent, was counted in by a narrow markin of 253 votes, which it is claimed were fraudulent. In his contest the parson alleges that his opponent, was counted in by a narrow markin of 253 votes, which his charded with more votes than emblem, instead of the spread eagle, which was the mister had been a fair count be would have received more than 1,000 majority.

On the other hand, his opponents allege that Brother

SOME ANTI-M'KINLEY VIEWS.

J. S. CLARKSON THINKS THE OHIO MAN MAY YET BE BEATEN.

HE CONCEDES ONLY 208 VOTES TO M'KINLEY ON

THE FIRST BALLOT. Washington, May 3 .- Among the Republicans in

Washington to-day are Samuel Fessenden, member of the Republican National Committee for Connecticut, and James S. Clarkson, member for Iowa. They had conferences with Senators Quay and Allison, and other friends. This evening Mr. Clarkson was asked: "Has McKinley a majority of the delegates already, and what of the claim that he will be nominated by acclamation?"

"He has not nearly a majority yet, nor will he, in my judgment," said Mr. Clarkson, "enter the convention with a majority. Indeed, he will be shorter of a majority on the first ballot at St. Louis that Blaine was in the emotional year of '76. Grant in '80, or Sherman in '88, when the latter in a field of fourteen candidates voted for on the first ballot had 329 votes. He will not be nominated by acclamation, because I can say positively that Allison, Quay and Morton will remain in the contest, and so surely will Reed, and I judge so will Bradley and Cullom. Allison has Secretary Fish and Mr. Cushing had not the least idea of withdrawing, nor Iowa any idea of giving up the fight. I believe this is true of the other candidates and their States.

"McKinley will fall from 80 to 100 votes short of enough to nominate at the start, and the field will represent from 525 to 550 votes. By the field I mean Allison, Reed, Quay, Bradley, Morton and Cullom, already suggested, and such other available men as Harrison, Lincoln, Foraker, Hobart, Davis and General Tracy, of New-York.

Mr. Clarkson further expressed the opinion that the field would hold firm. Referring to his allusion to General Harrison being in the available field of candidates, Mr. Clarkson said: "In one respect Harrison would give the earliest certainty of any one who could be nominated, for the day he should be nominated the country would know exactly what his policy as President would be on tariff and exactly what it would be on finance, and this would quickly bring confidence and good times behind it."

Clarkson considers General Grosvenor tables "grossly inaccurate," and further says: The result in Illinois has been exaggerated to McKinley's benefit, and Grosvenor claims it as practically solid, whereas it will take the first ballot at St. Louis to show whether it will be a majority for McKinley or a majority against Many more mistakes could be pointed out, but these are samples of the rest."

Mr. Clarkson's approximate table of the first ballot divided between McKinley and the field, and the unsettled contest so far as the delegates

ballot divided between McKinley and the field, and the unsettled contest so far as the delegates have yet been elected, figures up from a total of 918 delegates, 238 for McKinley, 403 for the field, 85 contested and 125 not elected.

Regarding the contests, Mr. Clarkson remarked: "By the rules of the party, all these contests will first be heard by the National Committee, which makes up the temporary roil of the National Convention. Each State in the temporary convention elects a member of the Committee on Credentials, and the contestants are heard again before this committee. The convention itself will also hear the contests through the report of the Committee on Credentials. So there will be three careful examinations of all these contests, insuring the fairest decision at last."

"What about the reports as to the National Committee, and how it stands, and how these contests are going to be decided?"

"The National Committee is made up of good and trained Republicans, the most of them of long service and all of them careful of the party interest and honor, and all representative men in their respective States. While a majority of the National Committee doubtless prefers some other candidate from personal choice and party interest, it is safe to say that they will give as fair a hearing to every contest as will the Committee on Credentials or the Convention itself. Fourfifths of the contests are represented by McKinley people who bolted from the regular State or district conventions of the party. The convention at St. Louis, which is going to be a very serious affair, will result in showing that the sober judgment of a majority of the delegates in that body will from party interest be in favor of some other candidate than McKinley."

A STEADY DRIFT TO M'KINLEY.

A STEADY DRIFT TO M'KINLEY. M'KINLEY LEAGUES BEING ORGANIZED RAPIDLY

Amsterdam, N. Y., May 3 (Special).-With few exthusiastic in their support of McKinley for President. It is noticed that with each recurring there is more of a display of McKinley buttons. the State as being opposed to the dictation of Thomas C. Platt, is at the head of this McKinley movement in the Mohawk Valley, and is doing effective work in behalf of the great protectionist. It is proposed to organize McKinley leagues in every election district in Montgomery County. There is a stagnation in business among the knitting mills, and the working people long for the good old days of the McKinley tariff and to give their sup-

port to its author.

Potsdam, N. Y., May 3 (Special).—Here in St.

Lawrence County the sentiment in favor of McRinley has become so strong as to appear almost tor, of Ogdensburg, and W. W. Worden, of Saratoga Springs, the delegates of the XXIId Congress Mr. Proctor and Mr. Worden were selected as delegates at a midwinter convention held here, when there was four feet of snow on the ground, and when the well-known overwhelming sentiment of the Republican party in this district for McKinley could not be effectively represented in caucus and convention. The fear that Mr. Proctor and Mr. Worden were selected as delegates because they were Platt men and were pledged before hand to Platt's man for President has not deterred McKinley's innumerable friends from continuing in their loyal support of the champton of protection. McKinley's friends have gone further; they have organized, or are organizing. McKinley leagues in almost every town in Northern New-York. In Potsdam, the banner Republican town of the banner Republican county of the State, the McKinley League just organized is the most vigorous, the liveliest and most popular Republican organization effected here in recent years. The Republicans of the town have been practically unanimous in signing the McKinley League paper, which sets forth that the signers are in favor of the nomination and election of William McKinley as President.

Mr. Proctor and Mr. Worden have seen the handwriting on the wall, and many of their friends have since the report of the news of Illinois advised them to reconsider their plans and vote for McKinley on the first ballot. The last desperate struggle of Platt's lieutenants here occurred yesterday, when Assemblyman Ives and William R. Weed, of the Fish, Forest and Game Commission, came home from Albany and circulated a story about Senator Redfield Proctor having declared that the Vermont delegation would vote for Reed. Lest evening came Senator Proctor's denial of the story, and with the shattering of this latest anti-McKinley yarn the Platt forces retired for repairs.

To-morrow at Canton, the county seat, Justice S. Alonzo Kellogs will open the important May trial term of the Supreme Court, Justice Lestle W. Russell holding at the same time a special term. At these terms there will be a large attendance of lawyers and prominent editions from all over Northern New-York. It is thought probable that a great McKinley mass-meeting will be held in Canton some evening during the Republican party in this district for McKinley could not be effectively represented in caucus and

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS IN MARYLAND. Baltimore, May 3 (Special).-The Republicans of Maryland, under the leadership of Senator-elect Wellington, are preparing for a vigorous fight in every Congress district. Governor Lowndes and Mr. Wellington are confident that the State will be kept in the Republican column. Nominations for Congress have been made in the IIId and IVth Congress have been made in the HIId and IVth districts, comprising Baltimore City. They are: HIId District, Dr. W. S. Booze, who was the nominee in 1894; IVth District, William W. McIntire. In the other districts the following nominations have been determined upon, the primaries having settled the contests: Ist, A. Lincoln Dryden, of Somerset County; Hd, Congressman W. W. Baker, of Harford County; Vth, Sydney E. Mudd, of Charles County, Speaker of the House and a former member of Congress; VIth, Alexander R. Hagner, of Washington County, to sucked Congressman Wellington, who goes to the Senate.

The Republicans are fairly sure of carrying the Hd, Vth and VIth districts, with a good chance of taking the IVth. The Democrats are still keeping quiet. The State Committee has not yet been called to fix the dates for the State or district conventions. Senator Gorman continues in his determination not to assume the active leadership of the party in the coming campaign. per ounce. THEODORE B. STARR 206 Fifth Ave., Madison Square.

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GEN. GROSVENOK'S FIGURES.

HE NOW PLACES M'KINLEY'S STRENGTH AT 495 VOTES.

WHEREIN HIS ESTIMATE DIFFERS FROM THE

LAR DESIRE IN VERMONT AND ILLINOIS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, May 3 .- Representative Gros venor gave out to-night a very full statement of the results so far reached in the contest for the control of the Republican National Convention at St. Louis. He said:

at St. Louis. He said:

It will be remembered that on a former occasion I stated that May I would show McKinley with a majority of the delegates elected. May I has come, and my prediction has been verified. Last week, while the conventions did not produce a startling number of delegates for any one, yet there did come to the campaign some very remarkable and to many minds unexpected results. The indorsement of McKinley by Vermont marked the existence of an active McKinley sentiment which had for a long time been manifest to intelligent observers in all the States of New-England. The outbreak of popular sentiment in Illinois, which overwhelmed the party organization of that wonderfully organized State and swept away the plans of the bosses, and overturned the calculations of everybody, indicated that the tide, which it was fondly hoped by many would be arrested and possibly turned back, is rising higher and higher, and sweeps across the continent with irrespectivity force. possibly turned back, is rising higher and higher, and sweeps across the continent with irresistible force. The echo of Vermont was responded to by the triumphant shout of McKinley's friends in Arizona, and the reflex wave carried his flag with irresistible momentum to victory in Illinois. Like causes effect like results in politics, and where an election is thus carried by the overwhelming popular sentiment against all organized forces in one State, it is always fair to presume that the same result will follow in other States. The present condi-

on of the McKinley vo	ote is as follows:
	Arkansas Georgia Indiana (i not elected) Kentucky Maryland Minnesota Missouri New-Jersey New-York Oklahoma Pennsylvania South Dakota Virginia Wisconsin Tennessee North Dakota Connecticut
Total	

Here is a grand total of 495 votes. The Tribune of this morning gives McKinley 429, and "The Chicago Times-Herald" will this morning, as I am informed by a telegram just received, announce 442 votes, leaving a discrepancy of about fifty votes between my figures and the figures of these gentlemen. Some parties who do not base their figures upon knowledge see fit to criticise my figures, and constantly denounce me as having a brilliant imagination, etc., without understanding some few of the facts in the case. There are still to be elected in Ohio and Indiana eight votes, which I have constantly counted for McKinley. I have added three votes in Illinois to The Tribune's figures, because a telegram received last night stating that Raymond, Stewart and Kneff, of the Chicago delegation, had announced themselves for McKinley, and all the balance of the differences between my high-water figures of to-day and the conservative figures of the other gentlemen grow out of the fact that I will not permit myself to disparage the election of our friends in Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Florida simply because contests have been filed. Wherever our delegates appear to have only a contestant claim intests have been filed. Wherever our de

parage the election of our friends in Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Florida simply because contests have been filed. Wherever our delegates appear to have only a contestant claim based upon filmsy foundation I have excluded them, but it would be the height of folly and impertinence on my part to say that a convention—to illustrate, Florida—that had three out of four of the elected delegates was not to be counted among the McKinley votes. Then, again, the contesting delegation in Mississippi, without undertaking to decide which is regular and which is not, have declared with substantial unity, each of them and both of them, that they are all, or practicelly all, of them for McKinley. So it will appear in the end when we reach St. Louis that my table of votes to-day, which I here present, will be more than verified by the ultimate result when the roll of the convention is called—if it ever is called—upon the nomination for President of the United States.

Last week I omitted Connecticut, because I did not see fit to raise any question that would irritate anybody, but I have received letters and telegrams from Connecticut this week that make it imperative to place six—and in my judgment I ought to place eight—of the Connecticut votes for McKinley.

Another thing I will state as I go along, for I propose to refer to my entire record at a later day, nobody knows better than the opposition that there are in the States enumerated by me east of the Allegheny Mountains not less than twenty votes which I am not claiming which will be cast for McKinley on the first ballot. I want to call attention now to the block of States which have given their votes, substantially solid, to the Ohio candidate: West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missiouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and lying along south of this block is Tennessee and Arkansas. Here we have a solid block of States in the great heart of the continent, representing merity half the electoral college, vot

Market Ma	
California 18	Indiana
Michigan 10	Nevada
West Virginia 8	Montana
Missouri 16	Delaware
Colorado 8	Washington
Idaho 6	Wyoming
North Carolina 16	New-York
Illinois 10	Maryland
	Viscolate
Onio 4	Virginia

Of this number, can anybody point out to me ten votes that will not be for McKinley? It has been fortunate for him that this large reserve has been available, but allow that he only has 100 of it, and then add to that the committed and instructed vote of The Tribune and the other statisticiars, and he is way up in the neighborhood of 550.

I have gone into all this not so much to vindicate myself, for time will do that but to point out.

I have gone into all this not so much to vindi-cate myself, for time will do that, but to point out how idle is the suggestion that the National Com-mittee, by the settlement of a few contests, which do not aggregate the amount of McKinley's ma-jority, can turn aside the will of the people and nominate somebody else.

MR. MANLEY STICKS TO HIS GUNS. HE DECLARES THAT THE FIGHT IS NOT YET OVER.

to-night gave out the following statement:

Since my statement of a week ago there have been elected forty-six delegates. The elections have occurred in Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Arizona. Indian Territory, Vermont, Alabama and Georgia. They can be assigned as follows: In Alabama and Arizona two sets of delegates have been elected, and they are therefore placed, as they ought to be, in the contested column. Indian Teregular to be, in the contested column.

ritory. Michigan, Missouri and Illinois are placed in the column for Governor McKinley.

The convention in Vermont was a surprise to the friends of Mr. Reed. They had a right to expect that Vermont would join with the rest of New-England and send a delegation pledged to the support of the New-England candidate. The delegates elected unquestionably prefer the nomination of Mr. Reed. How far they will feel bound by the declaration of preference for Governor McKinley by their convention time aloue will determine. It must be remembered that the convention did not instruct the delegates, and left them free to exercise their own judgment.

Preferences and even instructions in the past have not uniformly governed the delegates, because the conditions under which they were passed did not exist at the time the delegates were called upon to discharge the duties intrusted to them. The situation to-day is as follows:

For Mr. Reedi, 182; for Governor McKinley, 275; for all other candidates, 217; contested and doubtful, 95; Vermont, 8. This makes 757 delegates elected, and leaves 151 yet to be chosen. The contest is not yet settled, and can alone be determined by the delegates when they met in convention at St. Louis.

PERRY BELMONT GOING ABROAD. POLITICIANS SAY HE APPARENTLY THINKS THE DEMOCRATIC NUMBERATION FOR GOVERNOR IS NOT WORTH FIGHTING FOR.

Ex-Congressman Perry Belmont, whose name has been frequently linked of late with the Democratic nomination for Governor this fail, has engaged passage for Europe on the New-York, of the American Line, and will sail for Southampton on Wednes-

the slates are being made up for the fall campaign was variously commented upon in political circles yesterday. It was certainly a surprise to Democrats, who have regarded Mr. Belmont as Senator Hill's choice for the Governorship nomination and thought that it was Mr. Belmont's intention to enter the lists and make a strong fight for the place. That he should arrange for an extended absence in Europe on the threshold of an important National and State campaign had more than one construction place upon it. Some of Mr. Belmont's personal and political friends said that he was not seeking the nomination for Governor on the Democratic ticket.
"I think," said a well-known Democrat to whom

this statement was made, "that Mr. Belmont has sized up the party's chances in this State in the coming campaign and that he has concluded that the Democratic nomination for Governor is not worth fighting for. At least, it is pretty certain that he does not mean to spend much money to secure it."

that he does not mean to spend much money secure it."

One of Mr. Belmont's friends was asked yesterday if it was not strange that he should go abroad on the eve of election of delegates to the Democratic Convention, especially when it was understood that he was to remain away for several months.

"I do not think it strange," was the reply, "because Mr. Belmont is not a candidate for any nomination. All this talk about Mr. Belmont having heen declared in the race for the nomination for Governor is unauthorized and is absolutely without any foundation. He is very much interested in the future success of his party, and there is no doubt in my mind that he will return home to take part in the coming campaign. His recent sound money speech before the Democratic Club has had a good effect throughout the State." DEMOCRATS IN LINE FOR SILVER.

Chicago, May 3.-At Winterset, Iowa, Madison County Democrats yesterday selected delegates to the State Convention, and instructed them to vote

for ex-Governor Boles for delegate-at-large to Chicago, also for Mr. Boies for President, and vote only for delegates to the National Convention who only for delegates to the National Convention who will vote and work for a silver platform. At Boone the Boone County Democratic Convention declared for free silver and Horace Boles for delegate-atlarge and President.

At Nashville, Ill., the Democratic County Convention selected delegates, and instructed for the free colonge of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and William R. Morrison was indersed for President.

Des Moines, Iowa, May 3.-The contest in Iowa, it would seem, has been practically settled so far as the position of the majority of the Democrats of the State on the sliver question is concerned. Yester-day's primaries elected 194 delegates to the State Convention, of which 132 were instructed for free

In many of the conventions held the contest was

In many of the conventions held the contest was very bitter and the attendance of delegates and spectators large.

In all the conventions the name of Governor Boies was received with much enthusiasm, and he will probably be elected a delegate-at-large to the Chicago Convention. The sliver men are making a move to have him selected as chairman of the Resolutions Committee, and he will be backed for the Presidential nomination by the entire State if the sliver men carry their point at the Dubuque Convention, May 20. JOIN M'KINLEY'S ROLL OF DELEGATES

Chicago, May 3 .- At Crawfordsville, Ind., the Republican County Convention named E. A. McCrea for Representative and adopted a resolution in-dorsing McKinley.

dorsing McKinley.

At Kansas City, Mo., the Republican County Convention instructed for McKinley. CASIMIR-PERIER'S SECRET.

From The London Standard.

The secret of M. Casimir-Perier has yet to be revealed. Such is the sensational announcement made to-day by an authority who has the story from a politician to whom the ex-President of the Republic, as he affirms, confided it a few days ago. The politician in question was among those who most severely censured M. Casimir-Perier when he ten-

politician to whom the ex-President of the Republic, as he affirms, confided it a few days ago. The politician in question was among those who most severely censured M. Casimir-Perier when he tendered his resignation, and left the Elysée accusing him of having deserted his post at a very critical moment. Lately he met the former chief of the State at the house of a common friend, and was asked to call on him. M. Casimir-Perier conducted him to his study, opened a secret drawer, and, taking from it a paper, handed it to him without uttering a word. He perused the document attentively, and was so overcome with amazement and emotion that he could only exclaim, as he returned it, "You acted rightly; I must admit that now."

What is this extraordinary secret? The answer must be left to the imagination for the present. If, however, there be no exaggeration in this rather sensational tale, it can scarcely fail to produce an immense impression when M. Casimir-Perier seeffit to disclose it. It may be remembered that during his brief sojourn at the Elysée to the most violent attacks. Threatening letters were daily sent to him and to the members of his family, and insults were heaped upon them as well. These facts, however, are known to every one, 20 that the wonderful secret—If such there be—is, in all probability, connected with some other matter. If an organized piot for the assassination of M. Casimir-Perier had been discovered, it is hardly likely that he would have left the Elysée, where he could be more effectively guarded than in his own home; and besides, he is not the man to shirk danger. Then, since his retirement into private life, he has constantly gone out alone, and frequently, for instance, on his bloycle. Besides, his address to Parliament, bold and even defant as it was, could not well have been drawn up by any one who was at that moment in bodily fear. The more that one seeks to get at the bottom of the supposed mystery the more fascination does this secret possess.

If a stanch Republican, who had turn

A MONUMENT TO AN INDIAN. Chamberlain (S. D.) correspondence of The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Chamberlain (S. D.) correspondence of The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

After a delay of many months a monument has finally been erected on the Lower Brule Indian Reservation, near here, to the memory of Iron Nation, for forty years head chief of the Lower Brule tribe of Sioux Indians. This, so far as known, is the first and only instance in the West where a monument has been erected to the memory of a dead chief by popular subscription among the people of his tribe. Iron Nation was a prominent figure in Sioux history for a period of more than sixty years, and during the early part of his eventful career was distinctively a war chief, leading his warriors in numberless battles against the hereditary enemies of the Sloux—the Pawnees, Gros Ventres, Poncas and Crows. On one occasion, more than haif a century ago, he led his warriors on a raiding expedition into the very heart of the Pawnee territory in what is now Eastern Nebraska. A desperate battle resulted, in which fully 2,000 Indians participated. The Pawnees were defeated and their lodges and belongings burned or confiscated by the victorious Sloux. Many children and ponies were captured. The children were piaced in charge of Sloux squaws and raised as members of the fribe. At present but one of the captives is yet alive, and although in his old age, is contented to remain with the Lower Brules for the remainder of his days.

On another occasion a war party of Gros Ventres raided a Lower Brule village during the absence of the warriors and murdered two Indian women, one of them being a sister of Iron Nation. As quickly as possible a Sloux war party was organized and set out in pursuit of the murderer, now in full flight for their reservation, east of the Missouri River, near Fort Berthold. Upon arriving opposite the fort a band of Gros Ventres was discovered on the west side of the river, about five miles away. The Lower Brules had gone into camp, and Iron Nation's pony was quietly munching the grass some distance away. Without stopping to get his pony Iron Nat

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If your stationer hasn't got them write to Banks by the Sloux in their camp-fire tales. Iron National was always a warm friend of the whites, his grave, over which the monument has just be erected, is on a stream named by the Indians Naticine Creek. A church, which was construct through his efforts, stands near by.

FEES PAID IN ADVANCE.

THE PAINFUL PROCESS OF EDUCATING LAS

Trenton, May 3 (Special).-The new system d Trenton, May 3 (Special).—The new state filing papers in the chancery office under the road C. O. D. law has practically revolutionized the mess of the New-Jersey Chancery Office. The stem has now been in vogue about two months which lawyers are forced to pay the filing fellowided by statute when they place on the clean desk a bill for divorce, a bill for an injunction, in the contract of the co papers in a foreclosure suit or an injunction, at papers in a foreclosure suit or a petition, etc., and is hoped at the Chancery Office that before in year 1896 shall have passed into history nearly at the well-posted lawyers of the smaller towns and villages having business with the Chancery Office will have in some manner learned of the existent

of the new law.

A few days ago one of the prominent lawyers Northern New-Jersey rushed into the Chancer of fice. He wanted to file a bill by which he hoped to

wanted it filed quick. It was on a Saturday, and the legal half-h law closes the office at 12 o'clock. the prompt attendant at the elevator had alread, folded his traps and vanished for the week. This

pery marble steps.
"File that quick." curtly said the lawyer, between gasps, as he threw the papers to the young clerk Alfred La Fretta, who presides over that department.

ment.
"Have you a deposit here, Mr. Blank?" mecha-cally asked the young clerk, holding the legal pers in one hand and the time-filing stamp in there. other.
"Deposit? Deposit? Deposit of what?" demanded
the prominent North Jersey lawyer.
"Why, to cover the fee for filing papers under the
"Why is cover the fee for filing papers under the

"Why, to cover the fee for filing papers under its new law."
"What new law? What's it all about, anyhor? I've been filing papers in this office for twest-fire years, and I want you to understand, years, and I want you to understand, years, and it want you to understand, years, and it want you to understand, years, and that I pay my bill promptly every term of court. When was this new law passed, and what the devil does it provide, anyhow? Tell me about t quick I must have this bill filed as of to-day-before in o'clock."
"I mean the new Chancery Court act, placing the clerk on a salary and turning the fees over to the State, and requiring cash for the filing fee for the State, and requiring cash for the filing fee for the State, and requiring cash for the filing fee for the State, and requiring cash for the filing fee for the State, and requiring cash for the filing fee for the State, and requiring cash for the filing fee for the State, and the year of the State, and the state of the state of

"Whack!" when the stamp, and the "filed.

"Ah!" groaned Lawyer Blank.
"Filed at exactly 12 o'clock. Fee, please."
The lawyer paid the fee, left a deposit of 16, to prevent a recurrence of the difficulty, and walked slowly from the Chancery Office, vowing that he would look up the new Chancery Court act and study its provisions.

YACHT CLUBS CANNOT UNITE.

A dispute in the Greenville Yacht Club three years ago caused a division. The seceders organized the New-York Bay Yacht Club. An effort was made recently to effect a consolidation. The project was favored by the representatives of both club, and the meeting was serene and harmonious until the discussion began as to what the title should be. The delegates from the Greenville Club supgested that the name of the mother organization. gested that the name of the mother organisation be retained, and the colors of the New York Bar Club be adopted. The representatives of the later strenuously objected, and reversed the order by offering the name of its club and the colors of the Greenville Club as its ultimatum. Neither would recede, and the union has been abandoned.

NEW-JERSEY FOR M'KINLEY.

There is no use of attempting to disquice the fact that the majority of the Republicans in New Jersey would rather see McKinley nominated for President than any of the other candidates mentioned. At the recent State Convention at least 39 per cent of the delegates were for the "Ohio man."

The foregoing from "The Morris Chronicle" is the frozen truth, and none of the New-Jersey delegates should go to fooling around stying complete.

the frozen truth, and none of the New-Jersey disgates should go to fooling around giving complete the state of the state and their delegates to vote for McKinely, and that so on the first ballot, and without any nonsense (Hackensack Republicans.

The State Convention was overwhelmingly for Kinley, and would have formally declared for his fideneral Sewell, the fidus Achates of Harrison and the state delegation is under an obligation to support the state delegation is under an obligation to support their individual pledges to vote for his given their and the state of the s

When she was a Child, she cried for Casto When she became Miss, she clung to Cast